Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

aise. On p. 105 we read: *Thereupon the eyes of the offended were full of ire . . .* ; but the text on the opposite page has: *La-dessus, la colere monte au front des offensés . . .* On p. 247, the words *nivium quibus terra . . . . continenter inhorrescit* are rendered: *of snow . . . . with which the land . . . . is continually desolated.* On p. 254 is the description of a bird:

> . . . gallinæ similis, si molem spectes ; pennis in tergo nigricantibus, sub alvo candidis.
>
> (. . . like a hen, if you look at its size ; with feathers blackish on the back and white under the belly.)

The translator's English on p. 255 is curiously unlike the Latin: it tells of a bird

> . . . which is about the size of a cock ; its wings are black on the outside and white beneath.

It is not too much to ask for better work in the future volumes of the *Relations.* The reprint of the original texts should be without reproach; equal, at least, in accuracy to a school edition of Horace or Virgil. There is little doubt that the translators are capable of doing their part fairly well, if kept under strict supervision, and no doubt whatever that, if they go on as they have begun, the English translation will be of very little service.

As a specimen of the book-making art the volume deserves high praise. It is well printed on excellent paper and well bound, and it is illustrated with two facsimile reproductions of title-pages, two maps reduced from those in Lescarbot's *Histoire de la Nouvelle France* (1612), and a folding Historical Map of New France, showing missions, forts, postage-routes, tribes, etc.

The Earth and its Story : a First Book in Geology, by Angelo Heilprin. Pp. 267. Silver Burdett & Company, Boston, 1896.

The popular introduction to geology just issued from the pen of Professor Heilprin is worth more than its cost for the extremely clear and well-chosen pictures that illustrate it. In this way it meets the need of the elementary reader better than any other book on the same subject that we know. The book is written in a popular vein and is in most cases extremely readable. The similes are simple and familiar, and many suggestions of the larger relations of geology and of the earth features are made prominent. As a popular reader for collateral use with some other introductory book in geology, it is to be highly commended. As a text-book to be used alone, it cannot be so commended.

The statements lack definiteness and completeness in many cases. Facts are not always related in a good classification, and the reader would readily gain the impression that all was simple and easy in geology. The pupil would gain but a "general notion" of certain subjects from this volume, and herein lies the weakness of the book. It would never lead the pupil to become an inquisitive and accurate scientist and investigator, and would fail in many cases to give him the necessary fundamental ideas needed for further work.

Among the subjects that might be amplified and made more intelligible are the difficult conceptions of strike and dip, which are always stumbling blocks to the beginner. River terraces and water gaps are not explained even so well as our present knowledge would allow, and the generalizations about the origin of the latter features lack clearness to one not wholly familiar with peneplains and superimposed rivers. Drumlins, eskers and kames are grouped together as "pyramidal or lenticular mound-like hills of sands and cobbles." No attempt is made to make intelligible the fundamental classification of drift into water and ice deposits.

An excellent example of the lack of fidelity to truth is seen in this sentence on p. 96, "When in our rambles across the country we come upon giant rock masses that protrude their heads through a crumbling soil or the smiling carpet of grass and flowers, we know that in these rocks we have evidences of former possession by the sea." The erroneous conception thus given is not explained away in the paragraphs on the permanency of continents that follow.

Professor Heilprin has followed in part the classification of land forms given us by modern physiography, and it is to be regretted that he has not followed this classification uniformly. For instance, he departs from the principle when he fails to call a volcanic neck an "old" volcano, and when he appears to make a distinction between lands that have been drowned and those that have been submerged, as he does in speaking of fjords. This lack of uniformity in treatment causes many impressions to be somewhat confused in the minds of those not well versed in the subject-matter. The author appears to hold a little more strongly to the English idea of plains of submarine denudation than do most of the modern geologists, and gives practically limitless scope to the work of the sea in planing the land interiors.

Yet, apart from all these failures to be consistent and up to date the book has much to recommend it. Especially is the author to be complimented in making prominent dynamical rather than historical geology, for the latter can be taught in but few schools and the former can and should be taught in all. The author has set a standard of interest in expression, and quality of illustration, both by examples and pictures, that should be a guide to all the makers of future books on this subject or allied ones.

Drainage Modifications and Their Interpretation, by Marius R. Campbell, Geologist of the United States Geological Survey. (Chicago Journal of Geology, Vol. IV., Nos. 5 and 6, pp. 567–581 and 657–678.)

Mr. Campbell in his two papers on Drainage Modifications and Their Interpretation adds a very valuable and suggestive contribution to physiography, based upon a number of years' field work in the Southern Appalachians. He makes a plea—and a strong and sensible one—for the study of drainage lines concurrent with that of physiographic form in the interpretation of recent geographic history. The paper opens with a review of the well-known cycle of river development, and outlines the classes of drainage adjustments due to normal development, to rock character and structure, and to radial crustal movements of both continental and local characters.

Studying theoretically the effects of elevation and depression he formulates the law of migration of divides, that "if the movement is upwards the divide will tend to migrate toward the axis of uplift," and if conditions be long continued and favorable "it will reach the axial line and remain there." "If the movement is one of subsidence the divide will tend to migrate away from the axis, and will continue in that direction until the streams attain a condition of equilibrium. The migration of the divide away from the depression generally results in the formation of a stream along the axial line; and the direction in which it flows will depend, in a great measure, upon the pitch of the axis of the fold."

"It is probable that if such migrations have occurred in the past we can find some trace of the modifications thus produced and be able to determine the character, direction and extent of the movements; and from that form some idea of the physical conditions of the continent in late periods of geographical history."

The paper then considers the alignment of drainage affected by migration, and it is found that recent movements upward, if they be across the stream, are shown by barriers and change of grade; remote movements, to which the streams have had time to adjust